

Dorothy Clayton

Algebra

12-13

1. Simplify $4x - 2x^2 - (2x - 3x^2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} 4x - 2x^2 - 2x + 3x^2 \\ = 4x - 2x - 2x^2 + 3x^2 \\ = 2x + x^2 \end{aligned}$$

1. Ans. $x^2 + 2x$

2. From the square of m take the square of n and subtract $2mn + n^2$ from the result.

$$\begin{array}{r} m^2 \\ - n^2 \\ \hline m^2 - n^2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} m^2 - n^2 \\ - n^2 - 2mn \\ \hline m^2 - 2n^2 - 2mn \end{array}$$

2. Ans. $m^2 - 2n^2 - 2mn$ ✓

One number is sixteen times as great as another, and their difference is 45. Find them.

Let x denote the lesser number then $16x$ will denote the greater.

$$16x - x = 45. \therefore x = \frac{45}{15} = 5.$$

3. Ans. The two numbers are five and eighty.

Question 2.

Pepin died and was succeeded by his son Charles, who was known as Charlemagne, or Charles the Great. He was a great warrior and once he was called into Italy for they had some troublesome enemies there. He won the fight and shut the king up. Then he went into Spain, and when they were coming back over the mountains, Charles the Great was on in front, when the other soldiers were coming over the mountain the enemy sprang out upon them, and destroyed them all before Charles could come to the rescue. There was a poem written about it, and the great hero Roland was among the slain. He wielded his sword as long as he could and he blew his horn as long as breath was left in his body. There were other enemies in the north of Germany, who were troublesome to Charles, these were the Saxons. Charles fought them and beat them many times, but as soon as his back was turned they rose up again, one time he crushed them, though only by using great cruelty. He sent Christian teachers to teach them about Christ, now they are most faithful subjects. We cannot tell all about Charles' battles but the empire stretched quite a long way, it stretched to the Oder in Germany, to Spain, in Hungary and to Italy. He wished to know how his people were getting on so he sent out counts

which was generally a count and a bishop. Other times he would have the chief bishops, and some of the other men and discuss with them. He spoke with the other men too, he joked with the young men, and spoke cheerfully to the old. He liked to live at Aachen, where he had built a beautiful palace. There was a beautiful swimming bath, where he, his son and his nobles liked to swim. Another of his games was hunting. He took his daughters with him on many of his journeys, even to wars. He was a tall warlike man, with a big nose. He ate quantities of roast meat, but he did not drink much. He had a school built for his daughters and the children of the court. He loved education, and he knew Latin well, he tried to write but without much success. He visited other schools which he had had built. If he found that the noble children had been idle, he would speak to them in a ~~war~~ voice of thunder rebuking them, and telling them that they were thinking more of their money and riches than their education. If they done this he said they would not get any favour from him. A lot of men came to the palace among these was a man that could write his life. He died in the year 814. He was buried in the church he had built himself, and his statue was stood upon his grave.

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improve themselves ^{ness} are an awful bore, they become aloof from everyone else, because they are so much better and they are absorbed in themselves. People who deny themselves usually do it because they think if they do so they are more likely. If you keep your will in order you will be controlled denying it without being selfish.

E. U. Roy, Form V

Ques III Give some ideas concerning the "way of the will."

The Will is that function of man which orders and regulates the rest of the body. It chooses between different ideas and for each choice it requires "idea," "intention," "purpose," and "resolution"; when the will is in obedience it is not choice but only allowance. Intellectual ideas have to be chosen between as well as others. To keep things in order it is not your besetting sin; you must think about but you must keep guard at the door by which ideas enter, as if they once get in Reason and Conscience immediately go over to their side and the will is left helpless. But the good will knows what it has to fight against and examines ideas before it lets them in, and if they are not satisfactory then by an effort of will you immediately think of something interesting or amusing until the idea has lost its power. The will must be always kept active as it will rust with disuse, and a bad man with a will ~~to~~ has more chance of becoming better than the respectable man, who although he has never done anything wicked, has also never done anything good. It is Christ's command that every man should will for himself.

Matthew Blayton

Citizenship

Form IV

1. How does Reason work? How do good people come to opposite conclusions? Is reason infallible? Explain.

Reason works out by a long chain of thought something that we have already taken into our heads. Something that someone said or did, or something that happened makes us think of some thing. Reason takes up the idea and follows it up. In this way two good people can come to quite opposite to conclusions because for one thing they might have had a different idea to start with. Reason is not infallible. When a naughty boy, for instance has been punished, his Reason can prove to him that he has been unjustly treated. I must believe that as every man has a Reason he can rule himself, and there^{fore} need be no government of the country.

2. Nicias had "a paternal regard and friendship for the people." Tell two stories to show this.

50 In the Peloponnesian Expedition Nicias had been fighting a battle against the Athenians, and the Athenians had really won. When Nicias heard that two of

his men who had been slain were lying on the battlefield unburied. At the great risk of his life he and some other men returned to the field, and brought back the dead men who were buried with due solemnity. Through doing this he lost both the honours of the battle and the victory. But it showed true feeling towards those men's relations.

- (2) When the Athenians were led to Sicily Syracuse, a conquered army. Nicias and his fellows were made to suffer great cruelties. When they came to a river, the Athenians were so thirsty, that they bent down to drink, and the Syracuseans began to slaughter them while they were drinking. Nicias was unable to bear this. He fell on his knees and pleaded for them. His petition was granted.

3. Why is Local Government necessary? What are its three divisions, and how is it carried out?

The Central Government could not possibly look after every local interest in the country. Besides people like to manage their own affairs best, and they can usually do it better than anyone else.

Its three divisions are 1) London, 2) County Boroughs, 3) County Districts.

Page 1

Class New Testament

H. Gerotter agent

1. What followed on our Lord's teaching about the Bread of Life?

When Christ told to His disciples the teaching of the Bread of Life they were very impressed by it, and He took a piece of bread and broke it in half, in representation of His life. This was at the Last Supper. At the same time He took a glass of wine and drank it, and He calls it His Blood. Now, at certain times in the year, there may be seen in the Protestant Church a glass of wine and a piece of bread in representation of His sermon.

2. Describe St Peter's sermon and its great results.

St Peter had the gift of the Holy Ghost in him, when he preached this sermon. We can see that he deeply felt the injustice of the Crucifixion and his devotedness to Christ by the way he says, "Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of by God, by wonders, miracles, and signs, which He did by Him in the midst of you, ye have taken and by wicked hands crucified and slain." He opens the sermon by a calling to all the men of Israel, and he reminds them, that unless God had wished it so, they could never have crucified Christ. Then he tells them how and why Christ was delivered up into Heaven; "Because God has loosed the bonds of death, because it was not possible

that he should be beholden of it." He tells of how the prophet preached of the coming Christ, and for an example he takes David. St Peter then makes them know assuredly that they had done wrong. There is a very great deal of pathos under all of this sermon and he seems to be appealing to the multitude. They in their turn, were astounded at being able to understand him each in their own language, and on that day over three hundred were converted. This sermon also strengthened St Peter's friends exceedingly. His sermon was spoken of far and wide, and it struck great fear into his enemies heart. Many, many, people were converted, and they gained followers of Christ by telling their friends who preached & how they had been converted. The sermon opened the eyes of all Jerusalem.

~~Viola Allen~~

239mc160

Form III

to speak to you." "Does he come from the Duke Orsino," says Olivia, and Maria replies, "I know not."

Olivia then bids Maria bring her veil, and throwing it over her face tells her to call in the stranger "for said she, "I will once more hear Orsino's embassy." Viola under the disguise of Cesario enters, and asks which of them was the lady of the house. He then turns to Olivia, and says "Most radiant, exquisite, unmatchable beauty tell me if you are the honourable lady of the house" Olivia replies "yes", and bids all go out for she wished to speak to him alone.

After they are quite alone Cesario bids her withdraw the veil, and show her face. After much hesitation she unveils her face, and reveals the beautiful picture. Cesario tries her hardest to set up a firm friendship between Orsino, and the lady but all is in vain, for Olivia says she cannot love him.

Presently Olivia tells him to get back to his lord, and not to come again unless to come, and tell her how the Duke took it. He goes out but he is hardly gone a step or two before Malvolio runs after him with the ring he had left behind.

H. V.

I. A

COMPOSITION AND DICTATION.

Writing must be placed in the THICKENED SPACES.]

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L. GREGSON

1. Tales

1. Tell how great demolished Doubting Castle.
Christiana the wife of Christian the -
pilgrim went after her husband with a
guide named Great-heart. As they went on
they came to the Inn of Caius. They were
told that a good way off a giant, named
giant Despair, lived in Doubting Castle.
Great-heart and Caius and the four
sons of Christiana went to Doubting Castle.
Great-heart knocked loudly. The
(giant) giant came forward and his
wife Despondency followed him. "Who
is it that dare come and interrupt
Giant Despair" said he, "It is Great-
heart one of the guides of the Celestial

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ally and I have come to slay you. At this the
 giant got his armour on and came to
 - fight. Great heart drew his sword and
 struck the giant down, the giantess tried
 to help him but old Gaius struck
 her down too. It took them seven
 days to demolish Doubting Castle
 and then they went on there
 pilgrimage, taking with them Much-
 afraid and her father, whom they
 - found prisoners in the castle.

C.A. ^{9 3/4} Form IA (Council School)
 24. 24. 24. 24. 24.

Tell a story about Ulysses and the
 Cyclops.

Ulysses was driven on a land
 where one eyed giants lived.

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Ulysses went to one of the caves
and sat in a corner (near) near
the fire. After a time Ulysses saw a dark
shadow at the mouth of the cave.
It was the giant, he came in and said
who are you and what is your name.
"My name is Nobody" replied Ulysses.
To please the giant Ulysses gave
him a bowl of wine and a block
of cheese. The giant said, "I will
give you a reward" and at this
Ulysses said "What is my reward"
the giant said "I will eat you
last". Then the giant fell into
a drunken sleep and Ulysses
thought a plan out and it was

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that when the fire was blazing he would get a block of iron and put it in the fire till it got red hot and then he would thrust it in to the giant's eye. After the giant woke up he went to feed his sheep and when he came back he killed two men and ate them, then he fell asleep and Ulysses heated the iron and thrust it into the giant's eye, the giant screamed and another one came to the rescue and said "What's the matter" and the giant said "Nobody has blinded me" and the other said "Well if nobody has hurt you nobody can help you" and he went away.

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School

Date

The giant went to the mouth of the cave and Ulysses tied his men underneath two sheep each. Ulysses tied himself on the biggest which went out last. The giant was amazed because the biggest always went out first. Ulysses and ~~and~~ his men got in their boat but the giant got a big stone and threw it at the front of the ~~is~~ but the second sent the boat forward and Ulysses shouted out "I am Ulysses the Greek"

English History

Tell a story about Richard Arkwright
Richard Arkwright's father was

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Date _____

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very poor and in all he had thirteen children. Richard was the youngest, he did not go to school but all he knew his kind uncle learnt him. When Arkwright grew up he became a barber and rented a little scellar and put his red and white pole as a sign of a barber's shop. Arkwright found that his shop was empty because he charged twapence like the other barbers. One morning Arkwright wrote a big sign saying "Come to the subterraneous barber he shaves for one-penny". It was not long before Arkwright's shop became crowded and the other barbers

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~~Faith Hewitt~~

~~Age 9 years~~

2ues Tell a story in prose or
I verse about one of the
following Jason, Frey,
Mungo Park, Allenby.

Long ago there lived a
man, named Frey, and he
was the son of Bjord. He
was made King and school
master of the light elves.
He was called the "Summer
King," for every-where he
went there was summer.
His warm breath gave
a colour to the corn
and grapes. He used to
to ride in a car drawn
by a boar called Golden

Bristles. It was very pretty
to see these elves running
about filling their little
buckets and putting the
dew drops on the blades
of grass. Van Frey had
a friend named Skinir,
and one day he said
"I have ^{been} over many lands
but I should like to see
the world at once and
to sit on an air throne".
Skinir said "Only Father
Odin may sit on the air
throne." One night when
all the little light elves
were asleep in Alfheim
were he ^{was} lived and Odin
was feasting in his hall
Valhalla, Van Frey could

stand it no longer, so
he climbed up the throne
and stood in the very
- seat of Odin. Then he
looked over Munkheim and
then Jötunheim and then
a lovely maiden came and
opened a door of a big house
in Jötunheim and when
she lifted her arms up it
gave light to sea and
land. When he got home
he had changed and he
told Skinnir what he had
seen. Skinnir said, "Why do
you not go and fetch
her." Frey said, "I would, but
the frost giant would come
and spoil my land. Then
Skinnir said, "I will go."

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He went and took a
reflection of Frey and
the maiden Gerda said
she would meet Frey in
nine days time. ✓

2. One of the commonest faults in diction is the ^{flowery} style which comprises writings on subjects of which the author is ignorant and therefore obliged to fill up with elaborate descriptions, and also those forms of literature which consist of unnecessary^{ly} lengthy subjects and ~~ways~~ ways of treating the same. This is to be remedied by a careful survey of the idea in hand and ~~a~~ by cutting out ~~so~~ what is not strictly to the point. Of course, this may, on the other hand lead to another fault in diction - the bare, unsatisfying style which almost as bad as the flowery kind.

Example I. The Flowery Style.

"There is a garden in her face where roses and white lilies blow
A heavenly paradise is that place, wherein all pleasant fruits do grow
There cherries grow which none may buy till cherry ripe themselves do
etc... etc... etc... etc... etc..." (Song)

The above is an exceedingly elaborate description of a woman's face.
and is a little tedious.

Example II. The Bare, unsatisfying style.

This may be remedied by a judicious selection of descriptions etc.
which would greatly increase the interest of the subject.

Then, again, there are the unfinished style - and the childish
silly style.

Everyone has at some time or another read a book which finishes abruptly
~~and~~ leaving the curiosity aroused and with no solution suggesting

Class IV

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S. Ursula Hills

Composition

S. U. H. ages Form V

Ques II The expansion of England.

The great empire of which we are all citizens has not always been as large as it is now, in fact at the beginning of the 17th century it consisted of only a few possessions, in the West Indies, and Africa and a few islands. By the genius of our great statesmen and generals, and the pluck and perseverance of our forefathers we have gained a heritage which other powers might well envy. In the 17th century France and England were rivals in India and N. America, fighting for the right to call these immense territories their colonies. In both countries England appeared to be far the weakest, but in both the skill and courage of one man turned the tide of fortune in his favour. In India Clive, a bookish clerk who had had no experience in war, took command of the English forces when all seemed lost and by miraculous efforts wrested victory everywhere from the victorious French and ended by adding the most part of India to the British possessions.

In America also France was paramount, as she had command on both the St Lawrence and the Mississippi but Pitt with his never-failing penetration had discovered a general worthy to destroy the French power for he had seen that under Wolfe's unprepossessing exterior, there beat a heart burning with patriotism.

243 pencil

and by giving him command had his wisdom rewarded by brilliant success and the conquest of Canada. It was not only by wars that England enlarged her empire, in the 18th century Captain Cook and other brave explorers, risked their lives in traversing unknown oceans, and wherever they found land, whether in the continent of Australia, in New Zealand, the Fiji Is, or any of the other hundreds of fertile islands of the Pacific, they claimed it as a British possession.

This expansion of the Empire has continued up to our own days, for only a few years ago a terrific war with the Boers in South Africa raised great anxiety in the minds of all our statesmen; but the Empire united for one object, the loyal colonies sent soldiers and supplies, and owing to this and the heroic conduct of our great general Lord Roberts, ruin was prevented and Natal and the Orange Colony were annexed to our dominions.

This expansion is the wonder and the delight of every patriotic Englishman, and rightly so, but they must not forget that it is their duty not only to be proud of what their forefathers have done, but to work for the good of the Empire themselves.

Esmé Syall.

Literature.

244 cmc 160
Class IV

the sword was broken to bits -
He had before this sounded a long
blast on his horn, to call Charlemagne
to his aid - But Charlemagne did
not hear it, then a second blast
followed - This time it reached ^{his} ears,
but he was persuaded by a traitor
Ganelon, that Roland was only hunting.
Roland gave his last blast, just
before his death, and Charlemagne
heard it and turned back, only too late -
But the effort of blowing the horn killed
Roland, already weak from loss of blood,
he fell and his body was hacked in
pieces by the Saracens. ~~But~~ Oliver his
friend fell by his side -

Charles met the ~~Frank~~ Saracen army
and defeated them, but it was too late,
the Frankish army had been cut to
pieces and Roland and Oliver were
dead. ~~It~~ Ganelon the traitor, who
had informed the Saracens of the
whereabouts of Roland was executed
promptly, but this could not ^{bring} give
back ~~Roland~~ Oliver -

Standard IV

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E. J. Arnold & Son, Ltd., Leeds & Glasgow.

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Name Morris Atkinson 11 B.

School St. Horton Church (no age)

Date 11/1/21 June

44
Question: 2P. Describe the Peninsular War under Sir John Moore and Viscount Wellington.

Answer:-

Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of France, and said that he would help Spain to capture Portugal. In doing this he captured Madrid capital of Spain and placed his brother Joseph on the throne. The Spanish were very angry about this and declared war with France. The English sent an army of 25,000 men under Sir John Moore, to help the Spanish. Sir John Moore landed at Corruna, which is in the North-east of Spain. He soon heard that the Spanish had been beaten and that Marshall Soult was marching towards him with a large army of 60,000 men. So Sir John Moore had to

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Name M. AtkinsonSchool St. Horton ChurchDate 14.4.21

(5)

retreat back to Coruna where he was expecting a fleet to carry his men back to England. After a long time he reached Corunna but the fleet had not come so it was necessary to risk a battle, the English kept the French away, and at night the Fleet came but Sir John Moore had been killed in the battle. After Sir John Moore had been killed, they sent Sir Arthur Wellesley who landed in Portugal where he completely defeated the French at the battle of Vimeira and was going in pursuit of the French. When two men who were higher than him stopped him. Well Wellesley was then called back to England. Soon he came back and captured Oporto he ^{went} farther north and won the famous battle of Talavera he was then made Viscount Wellington but he had to

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11/4/21

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fall back for a time, because his Spanish allies were cowards. The place where he fell back was named the Lines of Torres Vedras because they were so strongly fortified. After the winter Wellington again went forth and he captured Madrid, and sent King Joseph and his court flying out of Spain. He then went farther north, and won many great battles, till at last he placed the Union-Jack on the top of the Pyrenees, he then won the battle of Toulouse. But before that the Emperor had given up his crown.

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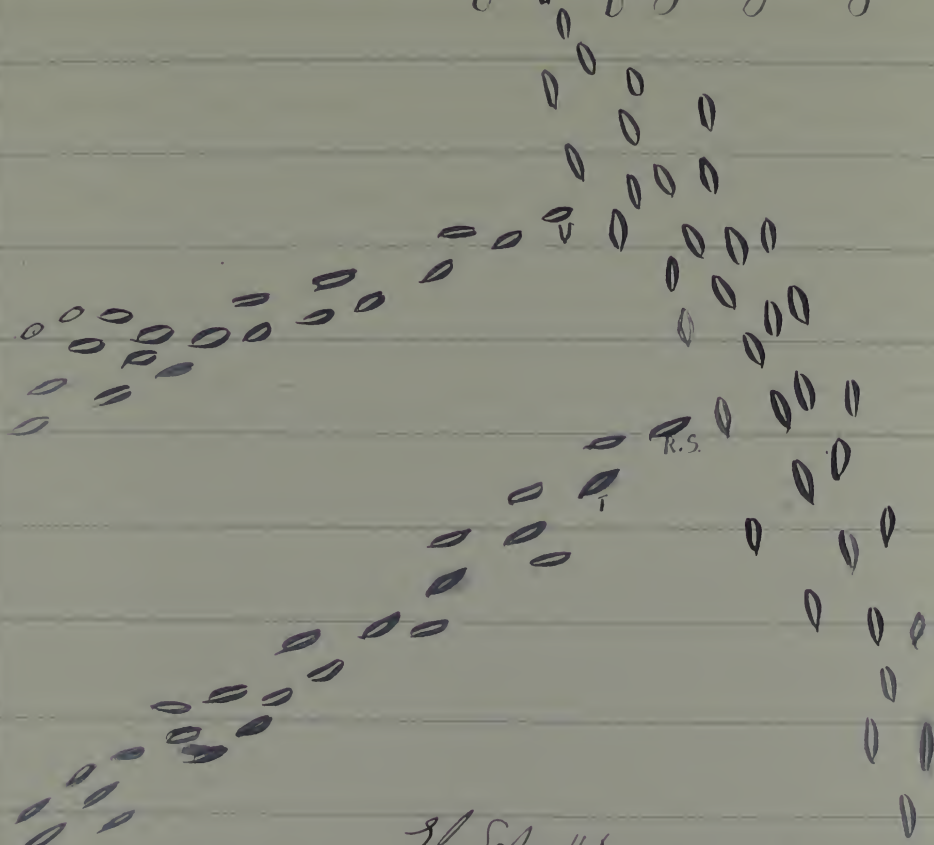
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Name _____

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Describe battle of Trafalgar ^{U. Sch. 11A} giving a diagram.



After Nelson ^{U. Sch. 11A} had lost Villeneuve with the coming of a sea-mist he was forced to come back to England. On his way back one of his frigates told him that they had seen the French and Spanish ships in a line across the bay of Trafalgar ready for action with

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full sail. Nelson then set off with all ships ready for action. When he got to the bay it was like his frigates had said. So sending for all his officers on the other ships to come on board the Victory he told them his plans. These plans were that they should attack in two straight lines two miles apart. With these orders they left to go to their own ships. In these two lines they attacked Nelson in one of the leading ships and Collingwood in the other. On the day of battle Nelson put all his medals, stripes and badges and a sharpshooter saw them shining in the sun and shot him through the back bone and on his death bed he said "Kiss me hardy" and said to him "Do not throw me over board Hardy."

and he was a great favourite amongst them, as also amongst the gipsies.

II

E.d. Ages 18 to 19

The Disaster of Roncevalles.

2. The Disaster of Roncevalles ^{was} one of the greatest defeats that any French army has ever had, before ~~or~~ or since. Charlemagne had invaded Spain and attempted to drive the Saracens from the land. He had been defeated and was crossing the Pyrenees. The ~~vango~~ rearguard of his army was some twenty miles behind and was commanded by his nephew Roland.

This part of the army was marching along, without any thought of danger when suddenly ^{it was a surprise} in the pass of Roncevalles by a horde of fierce Saracens. A ^{desperate} fierce struggle took place, the Franks fought very bravely, and Roland himself more bravely than them all, but ~~it was~~ it was in vain. The Saracens greatly outnumbered the Franks and were themselves not wanting in courage. They hurled huge rocks onto the Frankish army, which crushed many men at one blow. At last only a few Franks were left, among these Roland and his friend Oliver. Roland fought desperately to the bitter end. He had a wonderful sword, named Durandel, and with this he struck off the head of many a Saracen, at last three Saracens rushed on him at once, he resolved that Durandel should not fall into their hands, so he struck it into a rock. The rock clove in two and

Literature

A. C. D.

18 13

different ones and their uses.

Then they returned in the evening to the pleasant house at Chelsea.

Next morning Meg learnt that Erasmus had gone away.

They were all very sad at his departure, for they were all very fond of him, and he was no less fond of Chelsea where he had spent so many happy hours.

3. Write the christening scene in Henry VIII., or any other you prefer.

A room in the palace

Enter King Henry, Anne ~~Bo~~ Boleyn, Cranmer, A Nurse with the baby, Lords and Ladies, Attendants etc:

K. Henry "Give me the child..... Ah little babe

Would I might live to see thee reign upon
The throne of England. Oh! had thou been a son
I might have been most truly proud of thee
But alas! that cannot be..... Come good Cranmer
Give now the babe thy blessing, and let us
Now, all rejoice upon this blessed day."

Cranmer. ~~Can~~ She has my blessing, oh if she will but
Like to her mighty father, she will ^(grow) be,
Most worthy of the name of queen,
And truly able, well to bear the crown,
of state."

K. Henry. "Thou speakest well, good Cranmer.
Yea wisely and well. # I did not think
That thou had so much wisdom.
As thou sayest, she will be great, if she
^{Doth} she follow in my steps. For it is ever

Literature

meet,

That women when they rule, imitate men.

For men are wiser, stronger, and more brave:

And therefore are more able to hold up

The glory of the country that they rule."

Cranmer "Oh little Elisabeth, when thou dost rule thy realm

Remember what the father was before thee,

And frame thy course judiciously and well,

As doth befit the daughter, descended "

From such a line of noble Ancestors.

H. Henry. "Would I could know what is to be thy fate

O little child. Thou who wilt sit one day,

Upon the glorious throne of England, ruling

the proudest land in all the whole wide world.

Cranmer ^(softly) I see it all before me, as though I

Were some soothsayer who could penetrate

Into the dim recesses of the future.

This child shall sit upon the throne and reign

Gloriously and well. So famous shall she be

That her great fame shall live through ^(every age)

A bye-word to all nations, She shall be

Exalted by all men, and all shall praise

Her wonderful and marvellous majesty.

And she shall have a son who will ^{be}Even as she herself, and who will rule ^(great)

Her kingdom after her, to carry on

Her mighty name.

H. Henry. ^(eagerly) So! Thou speakest true good Cranmer?

Then am I truly most rejoiced, and glad.

Come Lords and ladies, let us ^{now} goTo hold at court all high ^{festivities} ~~festivals~~*(Exeunt)*